NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

Vol. XXIX ... No. 8,929. FOF CIGN NEWS.

> THE SUEZ CANAL. ATE VOYAGE OF THE FLOTILLAS. ISMALLIA, ON THE SUEZ CANAL, }
> Wednesday, Nev. 17, 1869.

The Imperial yacht Aigle, with the Empress on board, and followed by 40 vessels, has just anchored at Ismistia, having passed through the first part of the

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPRESS'S PROGRESS. Parts, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869.
The Journal Official publishes the following telegraphic account of the progress of the Empress of the

PORT SAID, Nov. 16 .- Her Majesty arrived at Port Said to-day, where she was received and subsequently visited on board the yacht Aigle by the Vicercy of Egypt and the Emperor of Austria, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Holland, and the commanders of the men-of-war in the karbor. The Empress subsequently landed and assisted at a To Deum and at the Mussulman prayers with ch were chanted on the occasion of the inaugu station of the Canal. In the evening the shipping in the harbor were illuminated, and there was a display sif fireworks on sea and shore.

London, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869. The following dispatches have been received from the Isthmus of Suez: TIME OF THE TRIP-VAST ILLUMINATIONS AND

FESTIVITY.

ISMAILIA, Wednesday Night, Nov. 17, 1869. The trip of the first detachment of the fleet with visitors was made from Port Said to this place in eight and a half hours. Four steamers have just arrived from Suez, the Southern terminus of the Canal, and met those from Port Said. The town, banks of the ornal, and vessels are illuminated, and the night is given up to festivities and rejoicing. DEPTH OF THE CANAL.

ISMAILIA, Thursday Noon, Nev. 18, 1869. Thirty-four steamers have arrived here and others are expected. At the shallowest point between Ismailia and Port Said the water in the Canal is 19 feet deep; and the depth is generally 25 to 30 feet along the whole line,

TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND GUESTS. The festivities here are continued with great magmifficence and enthusiasm. An immense crowd of visitors from all parts of the world are here. The samber of guests who have been specially invited by the Khédivè will exceed 3,000 Europeans and 25,000 Orientals. The expenditure of money is unlimited.

The entire fleet will start for Suez to-morrow. SUCCESS OF THE CANAL.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869. The Shipping Gazette, discussing the practical operation of the Suez Canal, says: Whether the point of difficulty remains to be overcome here or there before the Canal can be available for vessels of the largest tunnage, is merely a question of detail to be settled by the constructors of the Canal. As far as we are concerned, we can only point to the fact that the French engineers have redeemed their promise; the Canal is open and is a magnificent

THE EMPEROR AND MR. WASHBURNE-M. OLLI-

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869. The Emperor gave a reception yesterday at Compiègne. He was cordial in his manner toward Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, and paid him constant attention, which is much commented on in political circles. The probability that Emile Ollivier will soon be appointed to a position in the Cabinet is again talked of.

CONTEMPLATED MEETING BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND THE CZAR-M. ROCHEFORT.

Gen. Fleury, French Minister to Russia, telegraphs from St. Petersburg that the Czar has agreed to meet Emperor Napoleon this Winter. The threatened duel between the editor of La Pays and Henri Rochefort has been averted, the latter having made satis-

THE REPUBLICAN PRISONERS.

Madrid, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869. The Republican prisoners are not to be sent to Cuba. Señor Orense has gone to Paris.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

DEMANDS UPON THE VICEROY TO BE PRESSED. VIENNA, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869. The Presse asserts that when the celebration of the opening of the Suez Canal is terminated, the Sublime Porte will send another ultimatum to the Viceroy of Egypt, ordering him to accept the Turkish proposals without condition, or to consider himself suspended from the Viceroyalty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A GREAT FENIAN DEMONSTRATION. DUBLIN, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869. A Fenian demonstration was made at Waterford last night. There was a torchlight procession, in which nearly five thousand men took part. The bands played Fenian airs. The streets were crowded with spectators. An extra police force was on hand, but did not interfere with the proceedings, and there

was no disturbance.

LOPEZ AT SAN JOAQUIN-NEW AND MONSTROUS CRIMES REPORTED OF HIM.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869. Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 27th ult. have been received. According to the latest accounts from Paraguay, President Lopez had transferred his headquarters and seat of Government to San Joaquin. It was reported that Lopez had killed his mother, one of his brothers, and other persons, in consequence of his suspicion that they were engaged in a conspiracy against his life. The Allies had as yet made no movement, and it was supposed that active operations would be still longer deferred.

CUBA.

-CHARGE AGAINST A BRITISH CONSUL-EXTEN-SIVE BURNINGS OF PLANTATIONS-AFFAIRS IN SANTLAGO-WALMASEDA'S BOUNTY.

HAVANA, Nov. 18 .- Mr. Cowper, the English Consail at Trinidad, is charged, in connivance with the Captain of the brig Echo, with committing an act of barratry in selling the brig's cargo without notifying her consignee. The action causes much comment among the merchants, and legal steps have been taken to procure justice.

The second battalion of volunteers have gone to the Vuelta Abajo region. The insurgents in the neighborhood of Santiago have burnt the plantations of Corestina, Resolucion, Santa Meria, and Doloritas. The Sabanilla plantation has been burned by insurgents from near Trinidad. Ten plantations in the vicinity of Clenfuegos have been burnt since the 1st of November, including the Harsuigners plantation, belonging to Ponvert of New-

Gen. Walmaseda has ordered that his salary be divided among the poor of Santiago. The civil Governor of Santiago issued a ploclamation on the 12th inst., announcing the killing of 280 insurgents, and offering elemency to those who will insmediately surto chastise all revolutionists captured. The misery in Santiago caused by cholera and small-pox is increasing. Capt.-Gen. De Rodas has reduced the term of confinement of the prisoners at Cinco Villas onefifth. He has also pardoned and liberated over 200

from the insurgent Government has arrived in Caraccas, for the purpose of inducing the Venezuelan Government to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and to allow them to raise recruits for their army in Venezuela.

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

Herewith we give the perfect text of the Constitution of Cuba which the Junta have just issued, with a view to set entirely at rest all misgivings as to the exceedingly liberal character of that hitherto debated document. Its caption describes it as having been "Adopted by the Constitutional Convention and unanimously approved by the Cuban Congress assembled at Guimaro, the Provisional capital of the Republic, on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1869, and the first year of the independence of Cuba."

ARTICLE I. The Legislative Power shall be vested in a ARTICLE I. The Legislative Power state.

H. To this Bedy shall be delegated an equal representation from each of the four States into which the Island of Cuba shall be divided.

HI. These States are Oriente, Camaguey, Las Villas, and Occidente.

and Occidente.

IV. No one shall be eligible as Representative of any of these States except a citizen of the Republic who is upward of 20 years of age.

V. No Representative of any State shall hold any other official position during his representative term. VI. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the representation of any State, the Executive thereof shall have power to fill such vacancy until the ensuing election.

VII. The House of Representatives shall elect a President of the Republic, a General-in-Chief of its armies, a President of the Congress, and other executive officers. The General-in-Chief shall be subordmate to the Executive, and shall render him an account of the performance of his duties.

tive, and shall render him an account of the performance of his duties.

VIII. The President of the Republic, the General-in-Chief, and the Members of the House of Representatives, are amenable to charges which may be made by any citizen to the House of Representatives, who shall proceed to examine into the charges preferred; and if, in their judgment, it be necessary, the case of the accused shall be submitted to the Judiciary.

IX. The House of Representatives shall have full power to dismiss from office any functionary whom they have appointed.

X. The legislative acts and decisions of the House of X. The legislative acts and decisions of the House of Representatives, in order to be valid and binding, must have the sanction of the President of the Republic. XI. If the President fall to approve the acts and de-cisions of the House, he shall, without delay, return the same with his objections thereto, for the reconsideration of that holds.

same with his objections thereto, for the reconsideration of that body.

XII. Within ten days after their reception, the President shall return all bills, resolutions and enactments which may be seat to him by the House for his approval, with his sanction thereof, or with his objections thereto.

XIII. Upon the passage of any act, bill, or resolution, after a reconsideration thereof by the House, it shall be sanctioned by the President.

XIV. The House of Representatives shall legislate upon taxation, public loans, and ratification of treaties; and shall have power to declare and conclude war, to anthorize the President to issue Letters of Marque, to raise troops and provide for their support, to organize and maintain a navy, and to regulate reprisals as to the public enemy.

public enemy.

XV. The House of Representatives shall remain in permanent session from the time of the ratification of this fundamental law by the people, until the termination of the war with Spain.

XVI. The Executive power shall be jvested in the Pres-

XVI. The Executive power shall be lyested at ident of the Republic.

XVII. No one shall be eligible to the Presidency who is not a native of the Republic, and over 30 years of age.

XVIII. All treaties made by the President may be ratified by the House of Representatives.

XIX. The President shall have power to appoint embassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls of the Republic to foreign countries.

XX. The President shall treat with embassadors, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall also issue official commissions to all the functionaries of the Republic.

Tor its approval.

XXII. The Judiciary shall form an independent coordinate department of the Government, under the organization of a special law.

XXIII. Voters are required to possess the same qualifications as to age and catizenship as the Members of the

louse of Representatives.

XXIV. All the inhabitants of the Republic of Cuba are bsolutely free.

XXV. All the citizens are considered as soldiers of the iberating Army.
XXVI. The Republic shall not bestow dignities, titles,

XXVI. The Republic shall not bestow dignities, titles, nor special privileges.

XXVII. The citizens of the Republic shall not accept honors nor titles from foreign countries.

XXVIII. The House of Representatives shall not abridge the freedom of religion, nor of the press, nor of public meetings, nor of education, nor of petition, nor any inalienable right of the people.

XXIX. This Constitution can be amended only by the manimous concurrence of the House of Representatives.

Nora BENN.—Here follow the signatures of Carlos Mannel-de Cespedes, President of the Convention, and of all of the Delegates.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify and declare that the foregoing is a correct and faithful translation of the Cuban Constitution, and of each and every Article and clause thereof, and that the same is the fundamental and supreme law of the Republic.

Done by order of the Janta Cubans, at the City of thew-York, is the Inited States of America, this Irlind sy of November, A. D. 1969, and the second year of the Independence of Cuba.

THE LILIAN CREW.

Treating of the steamer Lilian, The N. O. Times gives a statement of one of her officers, who relates that after her sinking at Nassau an attempt was made to raise her, but she parted amidships and became a total wreck. The four hundred men left at Lost Key were wreck. The four innored men left at Jose Key were only supplied with five days' rations, although they re-mained there fifteen. One hundred and ten of them had reached Cedar Keys, by what means he did not know, when our informant left. The officers of the Lilian were each given a draft on New-York, at three days' sight, for \$500 in cold.

THE JUNTA AND THEIR NAVY.

The seven officers who were released on bail at Wilmington and transferred to Marshal Dallon's charge, have not yet-entered bonds for their appearance charge, have not yet-entered bonds for their appearance before a U.S. District Courtin this State, and are at large only through the courtesy of the Marshal. They complain that the Junta, who are morally bound to care for them, have taken no steps to have them released from arrest; and while they have a right to demand full pay as officers of the Cuban Navy until their case is acted upon, they have only enough to pay their board bills. They say, too, that although they are regarded as prisoners, and cannot leave the district to accept lucrative positions offered them, there is no indictment entered against them. It is everred, on the other hand that the Junta have applied to the Attorney-General for an order to have the officers enlarged on their own recognizances.

THE NEW DOMINION.

BRITISH COLUMBIA-A: PRAYER FOR ANNEXATION

TO THE UNITED STATES. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 16.-Vincent Colyer who arrived here from Alaska and British Columbia this morning, carries with him a petition signed by 40 prominent citizens of Victoria addressed to President Grant, praying for the annexation of British Columbia to the United States. Another petition of similar import will be forwarded to the Queen. The document is strongly worded, and sets forth with great force the insulated, helpless condition of the colony, and the imperative necessity of forming a political alliance with the United States. Mr. Colver represents that the feeling in favor of annexation received a new impulse from the recent note of Earl Granville urging the British Columbians to affiliate with the Canadian Dominion, they regarding it little less than insulting, as it would increase their burdens without affording either political protection or material relief.

WHY THE HALF-BREEDS DROVE OUT GOW M'DOUGALL-WAR A DESPERATE ALTERNA-TIVE-HIS RECALL DEMANDED.

TORORTO, Nov. 18 .- An extraordinary article has appeared to-day in The Montreal News concerning the Red River troubles. "We had private information." it says, "last August, the purport of which we made known that if Mr. McDougall appeared at Red River in his official capacity serious trouble would supervene, as he had, rightly or wrongly, made himself obnoxions to the Indians, who remembered him as having despoiled them of their lands. They say that Sir Francis Head, in the name of Her Majesty, gave them the Monitantin Island, as their exclusive and unchangeable property while grass grows or water runs; that Mr. McDongall, in utter scorn of that gift, ordered the white Commissioner of the Crown lands to survey some portions of Monitantin, and they highten the alleged outrage by imputing to him that he despoiled them to enrich connections and relarender to the Spanish authorities; but threatening tions." The News adds: "We tell the Ottawa Government that it made one mistake when it named Mr. McDongall Governor. Let it not perpetuate that blunder by continuing him at the North-West. Recall him and avoid as a last and desperate alternative the sending of troops thither. There are in the prisoners, many of whom were committed for politi- Province many gentlemen boasting Indian blood, cal offenses. A commission has been appointed to and they are the men the Government should conrevise the duties on merchandise. The steamers sult until colonization has been organized." The To-Rapidan for New-York, and Washington for St. Xa- | routo Telegraph suggests that the Royal Canadian zaire, have sailed. The steamer Yazoo sails to mor | Rifles be employed by the Government and sent to

authority that there, is no truth in the report from Washington that the Government of the Dominion had threat ened retaliatory measures if the present restriction of commercial Patercourse was continued by the United States. The Government have not received anything official from Gov. McDongail relating to the reported op-position to his entry into the North-West Territory. No application has, as yet, been made for an armed force to escort him.

application has, as yet, been made for an armed force to escort him.

THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION.

The Nor-Wester, Oct. 26, a Government organ, furnishes the following details of the first insurrectionary movement in Winnepeg Territory. On Oct 22, information was laid before the authorities, and was sworn to in the form of an affidavit, that the French were already in arms upon the road between Stinking River and Pemblina, and that such of them as took an active part in the uprising were adopting every precaution to intercept Mr. McDougail on his way in. They were fully organized and were sufficiently under military discipline to throw out secuts upon all the approaches to the Settlement from the South; and to post pickets and sentries at night. These rellows had billeted themselves upon the inhabitants at their various places of rendezvous. They were divided into three parties of about 20 or 30 in each, these parties being stationed at Stinking River, sorsatching River, and near Pembina, severally. On Oct. 22 they threw a barricade across the road at Stinking River, and would allow mone to pass until they had undergone an examination. Upon the arrival of this news, considerable excitement was manifested, but no steps of any kind have been taken by our people, as they depend upon a call from our anthorities.

The Council of Assimbela met yesterday to consider the

news, considerable excitement was manifested, set tops of any kind have been taken by our people, as they depend upon a call from our anthorities.

The Council of Assinibola met yesterday to consider the matter, and they used their utmost endeavors to persuade the leaders of the movement to desist, but without avail. We are happy to be able to state that this movement is confined to a very few among our French fellow-colonists; and before any further action be taken, the Conneil have determined to engage the services of the loyal and intelligent French to meet and to endeavor to persuade those now in arms to retire peaceably to their homes, and to allow Gov. McDougail to come in and to institute his Government, and to give that Government afair trial before resorting to extreme mensures. This would be by all means the most sensible course to adopt; and we are certain that those who fear that some tyrannons outrage will be attempted against their just rights, will be most agreeably mistaken. We regret to learn that the Government surveying party under the immediate charge of Mr. Webb, employed in surveying a base line over toward Oak Point, has been obliged to cease work on account of the opposition offered by French half-breeds. These men, in a band of 18 or 20, met the surveying party while runing the surveying a band of 18 or 20, met the surveying a party while runing the surveying a band of 18 or 20, met the surveying that the Assunit Oak romain a band of 18 or 20, met the surveying party while running the line at a point some miles south of the Assimiboine and eight or ten miles from Fort Garry, on the 11th inst., and, claiming all the country south of said river for the French, threatened violence if the survey was not at once discontinued. Mr. Webb, acting under written instructions on this point, previously given him by Col. Dennis, ceased operations for the time, and reported the facts to the officer named. Two Government officials have endeavored to secure the submission of the band, without awail.

The following are the demands of the Red River

The right to elect their own Legislature.
 That the Legislature shall have power to pass an act, of a local nature, by a two-third vote, over the veto of the

of a local nature, by a two-third voic, over the vector Executive.

3. No law of a local nature to be binding until sanctioned by the Legislature.

4. A free Homestead and Preëmption law.

5. An Indian policy calculated to insure good will and quiet in the Territory.

6. All the Executive, Legislative, Civil, and Military expenses, for a given number of years, to be paid out of the Dominion Treasury.

7. An appropriation to be extended in the internal improvements in the Territory.

After placing these guarantees beyond peradventure, then the proposition of annexation to the Dominion to be submitted to a vote of the people.

WASHINGTON.

GREAT INCREASE OF REVENUE FROM TOBACCO IN VIRGINIA - FLATTERING PROSPECTS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR-THE LINE AND STAFF

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869.
According to the records in the Internal Revenue Bureau, the collections on the tobacco tax in Virginia, for the seven months ending Sept. 30, amounted to \$2,194, 353 99, against \$225,614 61 for the same period of last year; the increase this year being \$1,968,739 38. The Supervisor estimates that the revenue from tobacco in Virginia for the year commencing March, 1869, and ending March 1870, will be at least \$3,000,000 greater than for the previous year.

The Business Committee of the proposed World's Fair are becoming more enthusiastic every day, and they now declare that its success is assured. The sum of \$150,000 has already been subscribed by the citizens of Washing top, and large sums are promised. Among the subscribers are William A. Corcoran, \$20,000; Matthew Em. ery, \$10,000; Henry D. Cooke, \$20,000; Alexander R. Sheppard, \$10,000; Arche Polls, \$5,000; J. A. Thompson \$5,000 ; Mathew W. Gault, \$5,000 ; Philip Mohun, \$5,000 Fitzhugh Coyle, \$5,000; Dr. T. D. Gilman, \$5,000; James G. Davis, \$5,000; Wm. B. Todd, \$5,000; G. W. Metzerott, \$5,000; Metropolitan Railroad Co., \$5,000; Washington aslight Co., \$10,000; Gen. O. O. Howard, \$5,000; Geo. W. Riggs, \$5,000; Willard's Hotel, \$5,000

The Board appointed yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the differences existing between the line and staff officers of the Navy, has been increased to seven members, four from the line officers, and three from the staff. The Board now stands as follows: Commoderes Smith, Alden, Case, and Capt. Ammen; Chief-Engineer King, Chief-Paymaster Dunn, and Chief-Surgeen Pinckney. The Board will meet and organize on Monday next.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCHA William Cornell Jewett has just arrived here from Europe. He has obtained from the King of the Nether-lands a cencession to land and use on Holland soil an ocean cable from New York, Mr. Jewett intends laying the subject before the President.

ARMY REUNIONS.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18 .- The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met again at 11:20 o'clock this

morning. Gens. Sherman and Sheridan appeared upon the stage, and were greeted with cheers. The hall was well filled with members and spectators. Reports were made by the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and the Treasurer. The Committee appointed at the last reunion to select a design for a badge to be adopted by the reunion to select a design for a badge to be adopted by the Society made a report, which was read. The Committee on the nomination of officers reported a list as follows: Gen. W. T. Sherman, President; Gen. G. M. Dodge, First Vice-President; Gen. C. C. Walcott, Second Vice-President; Gen. J. M. Loomis, Third Vice-President; Gen. G. M. Rusk, Fourth Vice-President; Col. W. T. Coleman, Fifth Vice-President; Gen. W. J. Landnem, Sixth Vice-President; Col. L. M. Daytun, Recording Secretary; Gen. A. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary. The nominations were elected by acclaimation. Gen. W. F. Force was chosen Treasurer. The Committee on the time and place of holding the next meeting reported in favor of Cincinnati as the place, and October as the time. The Committee on the McPherson monument made a report, in which it was recommended that a Committee of appointed to memorial Congress for an appropriation of a sufficient number of cannon captured by McPherson's command, to cast his statue. Adjourned. printion of a sufficient number of cannon captured by McPherson's command, to cast his statue. Adjourned. THE SOCIETY OF THE CAVALRY OF THE WEST. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Society of the Cavalry of the West met at the Gait House to-day, Gen. Wilson presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. An informal report of the Committee on Pernanent Organization was read, and the time of the Committee further extended. The Committee on the Badge reported that no definite action had been taken. Some remarks were made by the President, calling attention to the objects of the association. Major Hosea introduced a project for writing a history of the cavalry operations of the West. Maj. 1. M. Hosea of Cincinnati was designated the Historian, and the members were requested to farnish him with all the material within their reach for his use in compiling a history of the Society. The President was authorized to appoint a Committee on Soliciting Membership and collecting the dues. The annual dues were fixed protempore at 61. The following officers were chosen for the cusuing year: President, Gen James A. Wilson, with sever Vice-Presidents; Recording Secretary, S. V. Shaplan; Corresponding Secretary and Historian, L. M. Hosea: Treasurer, M. R. Wallace. The Society adjourned subject to the cash of the President, the time and place to be selected by himself.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.Barnard's canal stables, in Buffalo, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Several horses were burned.

The cod-fishing fleet of the North Pacific have all returned to San Francisco. The season's catch foots up 1,082,000 flah. . Christiana Steingother, wife of Alexander

Steingother, hung herself yesterday at Buffalo, during a fit of temperary insanity. On Wednesday night Mr. Ursin, planter in the parish of St. Charles, La., was mur gro, who shot him through the heart.

...St. Joseph's Convent, at Toronto, was burned to the ground, on Wednesday night. All the inmates got out safely. Loss about \$8,000. .A case of torpedoes, while being hoisted at Miller's candy factory, in New Orleans, feil and ex-ploded, killing two employes, and doing considerable damage to the building and contents.

... The express train on the Grand Trunk Raifrond, going East, ran into a mixed train at Cellina' Bay, near Kingston, yesterday. The engineer and driver of the express were killed. No passengers were injured. Rapidan for New-York, and Washington for St. Mazaire, have sailed. The steamer Yazoo sails to-mor
row for Philadelphia.

Red River.

VENEZUELAN RECCONITION.

Red River.

NO THEEAT OF RETALIATION—GOV, M'DOUGALL.

It is understood in Havana that a Commission

Rapidan for New-York, and Washington for St. Matof the express were killed. No passengers were injured.

The steamer Golden City sailed from San Francisco for Panama, on Wednesday, with 200 passengers and \$535,000 for Panama, on Wednesday, with 200 passengers and \$535,000 for Panama, \$10,000 for Guatemala.

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NO THEEAT OF RETALIATION—GOV, M'DOUGALL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—It is stated upon good for Guatemala.

THE STORM.

THE GALE ON THE SOUND-A NUMBER OF DIS-ASTERS-SEVERAL LIVES LOST. NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 18 .- The storm of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning was very severe on the sound, with a high sea, and the vessels exposed had a hard struggle with the elements. The steam barge Edward Beech, Capt. Burger, of Poughkeepsie, loaded with ward Beech, cape. Building in tow another heavily laden barge, was beaten about on the Sound on Tuesday night, and finally the captain anchored about four miles east of New-Haven light. Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning the rolling of the waves capsized the last named craft, and the barge filled and sunk. Two men, Jacob Woolsey and George Frazer, who were on board, were thrown into the water and drowned. A schooner foundered on the Savin Rock flats early in the morning, but the crew saved themselves. The schooner Margaret Kennedy, of Stratford, sunk off Milford harbor yesterday. She was heavily loaded with coal. She came up the Sound and made the harbor, but the gale became to furious that she was obliged to anchor near Charles Island. Capt. Frank A. Rich of Stratford, with his wife and child, and two men, succeeded in making Charles Island in safety. Capt. Ober of the schooner Abbott Lawrence, reports that yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, while off Branford, he saw a vessel supposed to be a schooner, which he saw tip over in the gale. It is supposed that she went down with all on board. No particulars regarding her have been received, and her name is unknown.

The rale was the most severe one that has been lumber, and having in tow another heavily laden barge,

posed that she went down with an on Journal of sunknown.

The gale was the most severe one that has been known in many years, and the water rose to an unprecedented night. There was two feet of water on Long Wharf. About 4 o'clock in the morning the schooner Abbott Lawrence, Capt. Ober. of Brooklyn, Me., from Calais, Me., with a cargo of lumber for the Lewis Beecher Company, in coming up the harbor was driven aground by the gale on the west side, and the captain was obliged to run her ashore near Savin Rock. Here the water made a breach over her, filling her, and making it a very difficult matter for the crew to remain aboard. She lies high and dry at low tide. She will have to discharge her cargo by the use of lighters, when she will probably be got off without damage. The schooner R. L. Crook, Capt. Young, of Catskill, N.Y., bound for Newport, while in the harbor, dragged her anchor and went ashore off Hallock's-place, with both anchors down. She is loaded with stone and will probably have to discharge her cargo before she can get off. The schooner James McGee, also, dragged her anchor and went nearly ashore at the same place. The schooner David and several other vessels also dragged their anchors. The steamboats to this city came through without trouble.

BRIDGEPORT INUNDATED—THE WHARVES DAM-

BRIDGEPORT INUNDATED-THE WHARVES DAM-AGED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 18 .- The storm which commenced on Thursday night continued with unabated violence nearly all day yesterday. The tide rose to an unusual hight, and for an hour or two rushed with wild and frantic fury against and over the docks, scattering the planks of the Naugatuck wharf in all directions, ing the planks of the Naugatuck wharf in all directions, and doing much damage. At 11 o'clock the water, which had risen very high in the vienity of the western terminus of the new bridge, was pouring across Congress-st., between the railroad and Main-st., and considerable of the filling was washed out. Communication with the east side was interrupted during the forenoon by the waters covering the foot crossing at the east end of Center bridge, and as it was extremely dangerous to attempt to cross the railroad bridge, people were obliged to cross either at the lower bridge or the Horse Railroad bridge. In the afternoon the storm had somewhat subsided, and tide reamed its usual level. NUMEROUS DISASTERS ON LAKE ERIE-LOSS OF LIFE.

Totonto, Nov. 18 .- A violent gale set in last night and continued throughout to-day. The following marine disasters are reported: Schooner Monteagle, from Toledo for Ogdensburg, with lumber, ashore at Point Peters, near Picton. She will probably go to pieces. Schooner Azoo, ashore at Wellington-square, and break ing up; schooner Garibald, ashore at Minica; schooner Echo, beached off the Queen's Wharf, Toronto, and another vessel dragging her anchor and likely to go ashore; schooner Eagle Wing, wrecked near Oxford. All hands were saved except the steward, who fell from the rigging and was drowned. The captains report it the roughest night they ever experienced on the lake.

DISASTERS ON LAKE ONTARIO. Picton, Canada, Nov. 18 .- Schooner Thurston, from Port Dalhousie for Oswego with wheat, is ashore at Nicholson Island, and will probably be a total loss. The schooner Monteagle, reported ashore yesterday at West Point, is breaking up, and the lumber is coming ashore in every direction. The schooner Prince Edward froze in while sailing down Long Reach and had to remain there until the steamer Rochester came along and broke the ice. REMARKABLE RISE OF WATER AT BUFFALO-A

BUFFALO, Nov. 18 .- Last night and this morning we have been visited with a gale of uncommon violence. The water in the harbor rose over two feet in 20 minutes, and was at its highest point about 10 o'clock. The tow-path of the canal and many of the docks on the south side of the creek were covered with water. The waves made a complete breach over the breakwater, a

waves made a complete breach over the breakwater, a portion of which was carried away. Some of the vessels on the lake have had narrow escapes, but so far no disasters have been reported here.

Near the Round-House a considerable portion of the Central Railroad track was washed away, which rendered the passage of the Niagara Falls train impossible, and owing to the great rise of water at the ferry lauding the steamer International found it impracticable to land its ears, therefore the passagers of the boat and the Falls train were taken back to Black Rock, and obtiged to come to the city in the street cars. Squaw Island is completely submerged, and the new breakwater nearly so. Over both the white creats of the brekaers were seen dancing back and forth. Along the beach the surf was terrifie, the huge breakers dashing up rods beyond the usual water line. A quantity of timber belonging to the Government contractors was washed in from the new breakwater and a batter. ing up rods beyond the usual water line. A quantity of timber belonging to the Government contractors was washed in from the new breakwater, and a half-finished crib was also very roughly handled. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the schooner Hippogriff had been driven ashore near Smoke's Creek, and a party of men were sent off to render what assistance they could. In the interior of the city some little damage was done. A stained glass window was blown from the tower of St. John's Church during the afternoon. The storm raged with midiminished violence late into The storm raged with undiminished violence late luto the night, and the full extent of the damage cannot yet be determined.

A FREIGHT TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK AND RUN INTO BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN. CLEVELAND, Nov. 18 .- The Cincinnati express on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway, due here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, met with a serious accident near Shiloh, at 51 o'clock. The wind had driven a freight car from the side track at Shelby, some six miles down the road, and the express train, running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, ran into it, throwing the engine and of 25 miles an hour, ran into it, throwing the engine and two baggage cars from the track, and tearing up the rails in a fearful manner. Lawrence Martin, engineer, was found by the side of the boiler insensible. His head was cut and his body badly bruised. The fireman was found beneath the engine, with his leg broken and head cut. These were all the persons seriously injured. Superintendent Fint fitted out a relief train, and, accompanied by physicians, went to the sethe of disagged and rendered every assistance. The track was cleafed of the wreck during the day, so that trains can now pass. A PORTION OF A HOUSE BLOWN DOWN IN PHIL-

ADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 .- During the high wind yesterday morning, a large piece of the wall which formed the northern boundary of the Patterson Warehouse, destroyed by fire a few months ago, came down upon the roof of a store fronting on Penn-st., No. 408, and made a thorough wreck of the building, the northern wall being torn down to the second floor, and the entire structure being so much damaged as to make it necessary probably to rebuild it from the foundations. The store was not occupied, it having recently undergone alterations and repairs, which had just been completed. That part of the wall which fell was considered secure, and was so regarded by the Building Inspectors, who ordered all the other walls to be removed soon after the fire. BUILDINGS DAMAGED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18 .- On Tuesday night the wind shifted suddenly to the south-east quarter, and soon afterward rain commenced falling in heavy torrents, which continued until four o'clock in the morning, when it ceased. The wind again changed and blew for nearly two hours with the utmost violence. Those who resid in the more exposed sections of the city feared serious in the more exposed sections of the city feared serious consequences, but no damage of importance was sustained. Some of the steamers bound to this port were detained several hours. A substantial fence creefed at the corner of Carey and Lexington streets was blown down soon after the storm commenced. Another at the corner of Carey and Saratoga streets and another at the intersection of West Lombard and Monroe streets shared a similar fate. A heavy scaffolding, put up for the purpose of completing two dwellings on West Baltimore-st, in front of what is known as Winans's Chapel, was blown down, although it was put up securely, but the damage is slight. The gaile ends of two small residences approaching completion, on Randali street, were partially demoished.

ALASKA.

THREE SAILORS DROWNED-AN ISLAND DIS-COVERED. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16 .- By the arrival of

the United States steamer Newbern, Sitka advices to Oct. 25 have been received, giving satisfactory accounts of the loyalty of the natives, and of the friendliness of the Indians. The health of the garrison was good, and the

escaped shipwreck by running on an island directly in her course. The island is situated in latitude 55° 26'; longitude 140° 5' cast, and is ten miles long and five wide. The island is not laid down in the "Lap Chart," No. 2, of the North Pacific Survey, issued from the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington in July, 1868.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE ADMINISTRATION-IMPORTANT LETTERS. The Hon, E. G. Spaulding, generally regarded as the author of the Legal Tender Act, and lately before the public as the author of a very valuable financial history of the war, has just furnished The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, for publication, the following three private letters, one of which, at least, may be regarded as probably foreshadowing the policy of the Administration in urging a speedy return to specie payments:

FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR

return to specie payments:

FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR.

Washington, Oct. 15, 1869.

Hon, E. G. Spaulding—My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and with it a copy of your Financial History of the War, for which I desire to return my thanks.

The constant pressure upon my time has prevented me from giving the book more than a cursory inspection, but it seems to be a valuable contribution to our fluancial history, and throws considerable light upon the important question of a return to specie payments. I am one of those who believed that it was the interest as well as the duty of the nation to return at once to the true and solid standard of value as soon as active hostilities ceased; that was should have treated the surrency as see did our armies—REGARDING THE VOLUNTERRS AND THE GREENBACKS ALIKE AS NECESSITIES OF WAR, TO BE DISPENSED WITH AS PAST AS FOSSIBLE ON THE RETURN OF PEACE. I think we made a great mistake in not doing so; that the shortest method was the safest and best; that the only way to reach the object is by a steady and persistent contraction of the currency—a painful process whenever it comes, no doubt, but harder and worse for us the longer it is delayed.

I hope that Congress will address itself with courage and constancy to the solution of the problem as soon as it meets; and will feel assured that the American people have intelligence enough to support those who do it. My views on the subject are of little importance to anybody, but, as an American critize, i should be sorry and ashamed to find my country unable and unwilling, in a time of peace and prosperity, to provide for its over-due paper. Very respectfuily,

FROM HORACE MAYNARD OF TENN.

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them as automatic, self-accomplished, with no special credit to anybody.

As a result, we now have the best currency ever known in the nation. Let it now be made convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder, and nothing would be left to be discussed. Why this has not been done, why it is not done, why it should not be done. I confess, after all I have read and heard, I am not able to see. One of these days some bold man will take the step, and then everybody will wonder why it had not been taken years before. Would that you were again at your old place in the House. I am, very truly yours. HORACE MATNAID.

FROM CHARLES SUMER.

MY DEAR SIR: You have done a good service in preparing your book; nor is there any body to whom this duty belonged more than yourself.

I am not content with the long postponement of specie payments. I BELLEVE THAT THE TIME HAS COME FOR THIS BLESSING.

duty belonged more than yourself. ** I am not content with the long postponement of specie payments. I BELIEVE THAT THE TIME HAS COME FOR THIS BLESSING, and I begin to be impatient when I see how easily people find excuses for not accepting it. Believe me, dear Sir, very fathfully yours, Charles Sumner.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS-THE SWITCH-TENDER CAN NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.-The coroner's jury mpanneled to ascertain the cause of the death of sixteen persons killed by the railroad accident on Sunday mornng, met at Alameda last evening. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, they adjourned until Wednesday night. The evidence of the switch-tender at Simpson's Station revealed him to be entirely ignorant of his duties. Although having a time-table, he could neither read nor write, and did not know which train had the right to the track.

A WOMAN AND HER CHILD MURDERED.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 18 .- A most brutal murder was perpetrated a few days since near Troy, Perry County, a German woman named Gelreich and her little son being the victims. From the particulars that have reached here, it appears that her husband had visited Troy on the day of the murder; had publicly boasted of having received a large sum of money from Germany, and must have started for home about the time of the murder; but he was accidentally detained on his journey, and on his arrival at his residence he was horrified to find his wife and child lying dead on the floor, with their heads cut open, apparently by an ax, or some sharp instrument. It is supposed that Mr. Gelrech was followed home by some persons for the purpose of robbery, and, not finding him on the road, they had visited his house, when, either meeting with resistance, or fear of detection, they committed the crime. There is as yet no clue to the perpetrators. that have reached here, it appears that her husband had

A MAN SHOT BY AN ARMY OFFICER.

Кокомо, Ind., Nov. 18. - Lieut. W. W. Dougherty of the Regular Army, on furlough and visiting his parents here, shot and killed Joseph Van Horn at the Sherman House, in this city, at noon to-day. It is alleged that Van Horn circulated slanderous reports about Dougherty's sisters, and on Dougherty meeting Van Horn he requested him to recall his remarks. He repeatedly re-fused, and, not denying the report, Dougherty fre-five shots at him, three of them taking effect. Van Horn died almost instantly. Dougherty was immediately arrested, and is now in jail. The affair has caused great excitement, as both parties are connected with the first families of this city.

POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Mass., Nov. 18 .- The Labor Reform party have nominated Nathaniel E. Chase, a stove dealer,

LOCAL POLITICS. The IXth District Democratic Union Judicial nvention have nominated Capt. William L. Wiley for lice Justice, and Michael Halloran for Civil Justice. The Republicans of the XIIIth Assembly

at of the Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth-st. cr-tions, held a meeting at their Club Rooms, No. 220 i-ave., on Wedneaday evening, and elected dele-to the local Conventions. The Democratic Union (Ely) Judicial Nominating Conventions met last night, and made the following nominations: Second District—For Police Justice, Joseph Dowling; Civil Justice, Thomas Kivim. Third District—Police Justice, John Cox; Civil Justice, Arthur J. Delaney. Eighth District—Thomas A. Ledwith; Civil Justice, Thomas W. Pittinan.

" HOW TO MAKE A NEWSPAPER."

From The Daily Sin. Nov. 4, 1869.
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conclusion a burst of must filled the house, an avalanch of salutations and congratu company participates, keeping one of the officials says something emphatic has beath, concerning the ever and less of the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LETTERS FROM NEXT DOOR.

WOMAN IN THE SILVER MINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.-If the architect lived who could build, where land is a fortune the square foot, doll-houses to contain the accommodations of an inn, he would be remembered with enthusiasm when the Fejee sits on the broken arches of the Brooklyn Bridge. A builder does it in Nevada; but he is not an architect because he forgets beanty. One of the square white bird-cages received us, and we found within that cramped-looking cube, on one floor alone, a large hall, a drawingroom, dining-room, four bed-rooms, bath-rooms, kitchen and scullery, wood-shed and covered verandah. The furniture was such as one sees in the usual well-to-do household of New-York and Chicago, expensive, strong, and showy. The breakfast, served at twelve o'clock, was just such as one never sees except in this extraordinary Western life. The table, with its exquisite linen and inexhaustible splendor of silver, its bubbles of rarest glass, its costly china, and graceful fruit-stands and delicate vases and decanters, was a pleasant sight to traveler's eyes, And breakfast, segregated into a dozen courses, and perfectly served by unexceptionable waiters to thirty guests, was what at home Jenkins would call an Event in the Fashionable World. But this, remember, is Virginia, out of the world, a mining town ten years old. whose every pound of flour and pinch

of salt and kitchen porringer is brought from the railroad, over twenty miles of mountain, and which, half a year ago, had only stage communication with the East and with the West. After breakfast the women are left to lounge, it being much too hot to go out, and the men stroll off to smoke and talk, and at four o'clock arrive some thoughtful folk to ask who wishes to go down one of the mines. In the morning, everybody had been pledged to that undertaking, but a general lukewarmness and pusillanimity had taken possession of the band, and it turned out that only the Monse and the Historian were possessed with a laudable spirit of inquiry. We were warned that it was fearfully hot and dirty down below, and we came forth-such guys, blushing to be seen of men-arrayed in dusters very limp and clinging as to the skirt, and very baggy as to the waist. But when we arrived at the Savage Mine (which we reached by driving straight down a high wall of earth, as it seemed, but they called it a road) we were considered much too fine for the occasion, and the splendor of our raiment was quenched in ragged mining coats and brimless mining hats, in which becoming dress we explored the resources of the place. To the ordinary observer, the Savage Mine, which stands for all the rest the name being changed, is an enormous and costly shed, where uncommonly pampered, and noisy, and evil-disposed machinery has its own way about most things, and won't consent to let anybody speak in its presence if it can help it. It is industrious and persevering, to be sure, bringing the rough ore out of the pit, crushing it, separating it, and, for all I know to the contrary, making it into Presentation Services with the owner's name engraven thereon with many flourishes. It puts on airs enough to do more than that. But I don't see why the possession of these energetic virtnes should confer on one the right and title of being as disagreeable as possible, though I have often noticed that it seems to, and, as I remarked to the most determined and conscientious of the excellent crushers, or elevators, or whatever it was, "if you must be so unpleasant, give me the gentle vices. Having made the tour of the shed, and wondered at everything, and been taken into the backyard where were great dust heaps of silver that were a reproach to Savage's housekeeping, as well as a temptation in the path of Youth, we were led lamb like, into the building again, and pointed to a small trap-door which was said to be the Mine. A platform slung to stout ropes slowly swung down to our level from airy space. We looked with interest at the enormous cylinder on which the rope was coiled, 6; the twisted strands, at the thick floor of the platform, at the iron roof made to resist the dints of any erratic bowlder which might faney rolling down the shaft, at the tremendous iron clave; which, if the cable breaks, instantly feel the strain of the parting, and catch hold of the sides for dear life. A miner invented the swift, intelligent thing,

and there has not been an accident from the failure of the rope since it has been in use. The Superintendent lights his candle, two other officials light theirs, the Secretary lights his, and we are ready. Just at the last moment Mr. Colfax hurries in to see somebody, and finding that we are going down, is good-natured enough to go too-in deference to the Monse whose brown eyes dilate as she bends over the black mouth of the pit-though mines are an old story to him. Then Governor Blaisdel, as kind as he is big, says he will take the last place if nobody wants it, and in suits as motley as Falstaff's soldiers, the recruits reappear after a brief absence. We take positions, feeling, the green ones of us, as we might feel if it were the platform of the guillotine, instead of an innocent lift, the signal is given, a bell rings, there is a little jerk of the rope, and we are off, not gliding, but dropping down with horible swiftness. The shaft is pitch black, but the flickering light of the candles shows it to be a perpendicular passage way, four or five feet square, with upright timbers and cross timbers, a very wooden wall indeed, to keep the rock braced and steadfast, lest it should crumble. Water trickles out of the stone between the planks, and a pale moss clings in patches here and there, while a light, hairy sort of unpleasant fungus seems to have sucked the life from the ledges wherever it could fasten to them, so that they crumble off with the rush of our descent. Two hundred feet down, and we pass a drift-the horizontal shaft where men are working, seen for as instant like gnomes, by the flickering light of their candles, as we drop by. Three hundred feet, and more gnomes burrowing. Four hundred feet, and with a sudden, sharp jerk, we are fixed in that herrible daugeon. Our candles go out; the rushing wind that we made in our motion is still; the stilling hot air suffocates us; the darkness appalls, Nobody speaks. The Superintendent fumbles for matches, lights one, which goes out in the dampness, lights another, which goes out, and another, The heat is intolerable ; the close shaft is sickening our fears grow apace. I turn giddy. I say to myself sternly, "If I find that you are going to faint, I'll stab you with my pen-kmife?" That brings me round. By this time somebody has coaxed a feeble match to burn, and we have a lighted candle, two, three. The Superintendent lifts his high over his head, and examines carefully. The iron roof is all right, the ropes are safe. Then he stoops down, and we fancy that the hand shakes with which he moves the candle over the floor, and up and down the planks of the shaft. Nothing wrong there. "Let me see the other side," he says, and we think how strange a voice sounds in that silence as we shrink together to let him pass. He moves the candle up and down again, and presently he says, "Here's the bitch. The dampness swells these timbers, and the bolts spring out a little. They've sprung on this side so as to hit the bottom of the car, and stop it. If we had been going fast we should have forced our way by the name of danger, what do these men call fast We felt like stones dropped over a precipiec, and that pace it seems was slow. "I'll send down a gang to straighten out this place and then we'll try it again," adds the Superintendent, and gives the signal to be lifted up. Whother they don't

understand up there in the daylight, or whether, not

expecting us back so soon, they think we must be

mistaken about wanting to come, or whether the

more than a breathing space before we move, and

jerk has started a bolt above us to hold us down, it is

his breath, concerning the eyes and legs of the men